(SHRl MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The number of ticketless passengers apprehended, the amount of excess charge and fine realised from them and the number of persons convicted for travelling without tickets during the period from January 1988 to March 1989 were as under: —

Railway	Number of passengers apprehended (Figures in lakhs)	Amount of fine realised		Number of persons convicted	
		Excess charge Rs. (In lakhs)	Judicial fine Rs. (In lakhs)	Fined	Jailed
Central	14.28	169.95	10.29	10,334	14,359
Eastern	15.84	157.25	11.05	28,983	29,424
Northern .	13.10	158.45	17.49	14,575	13,550
North Eastern ■	6.48	64.73	13.90	10,574	16,606
Northeast Frontier	2.30	23.96	1.07	737	170
Southern....	4.85	64.45	0.85	5,354	959
South Central .	5.95	76.50	6.07	22,168	10,332
Soth Eastern	14.12	111.05	2.03'	2,684	3,962
Western .	13.65	152.80	7.09	36,877	21,099
TOTAL	90.65	979.14	69.84	1,32,286	1,10,461

Tourists visiting India

271015. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI; Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists who visited the country during the last financial year alongwith names of the countries from where they came;

(b) the corresponding figures of tourists who visited India during: 1989 till 30th June, alongwith the names of the countries from which of these tourists came;

(c) the number of tourists who visited Jammu and Kashmir during the last financial year; and

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(d) the number of tourists **who** visited Kashmir till the end of June, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) and (b) The number of foreign tourists including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh who visited India during 1988-89 and first three months of 1989-90 are as given below:

Year	Number
1988-89	16,19,298
1989-90 (Upto June)	3,38,471

The names of 15 major countries from which tourists come to India are as follows: —

1. U.K. .
2. Bangladesh
3. Pakistan
4. U.S.A.
5. F.R.G.
6. France
7. Sri Lanka
8. Japan
9. Italy
10. Canada
11. U.S.S.R,
12. Switzerland
13. Malaysia
14. U.A.E.
15. Australia

(c) and (d) As per the statistics available from the State Government, the total number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, who visited Kashmir Valley during 1988-89 and first three months of 1989-90 are as given below: —

Year-	Number
1988-89	7,16,129
1989-90 (Upto June)	1,88,266

Casual Employees in **the** Railways

2706. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of casual employees in all the Railway zones at the close of the last financial year;

(b) what is the number of casual employees in the Railway^Ministry who have been working as such for more than two years; and

(c) the total number of casual employees of Railways dismissed during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRl MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Presumably reference is to cases of retrenchment of casual labour on completion of projects **for** which they were engaged. Information in this regard for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Nuclear test ban between India and Pakistan

2707. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY; Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister of Pakistan has been reported to have recently stated about the nuclear test ban between India and Pakistan;

(b) whether this subject has been discussed in the bilateral talks between india ana Pakistan; and

(c) if so what is the stand taken by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE: MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRl K NATWAR SINGH); (a) Government have seen reports on Pakistan's proposal **for a** nuclear test ban treaty. This proposal was reiterated by the Prime Minister Of Pakistan during her recent visit to USA.

(b) and (c) The nuclear issue comes up for discussion in bilateral talks between the two countries from time to time. Government of India's view is that the issue of nuclear weapons proliferation has global implications and cannot be tackled on a regional or bilateral basis.